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THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

BY MRS. HEMANS.
The breaking waves dash'd high,
On a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods around in a stormy sky,
Their giant branches toss'd;
The hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moor'd their bark,
On the wild New England shore.
Not as the conqueror comes,
They, the true-hearted came,
Not with the roll of stirring drums,
Or the trumpet that sings of fame;
Not as the flying come—in silence and in fear,
They shook the depths of the desert bloom
With their hymns of lofty cheer.
Amidst the storm they sang,
And the stars shone, and the sea
And the sounding aisles of the dim wood rang,
To the anthem of the free!
The ocean Eagle soar'd
From his nest, by the white wave's foam,
And the morning glimmers of the forest round
This was their welcome home!
What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine,
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?
They sought a Faith's pure shrine,
Aye, call it holy ground,
The spot where first they trod,
They left unstain'd what there they found,
Freedom to worship GOD.
They came to breathe free air,
That hardy Pilgrim band;
They came proclaiming freedom there
To all, from every land,
Hence rose the noble race,
That patriot host, to which we trace
Our liberties and laws.
All hail! the mighty dead!
Who perill'd fortune, life!
For sacred honor fought and bled,
And elos'd the glorious strife.
Long may this proud day be—
Where'er the earth is trod—
The freeman's day of jubilee—
A blessed day of God.

STATISTICAL.

Hazard's Commercial and Statistical Register has some important statistical information, from which it appears that the whole number of passengers arrived in 1839, is 74,666, of whom 70,509 were natives of foreign countries, and 4,157 of the United States. Of the whole number, 47,688 arrived at New York, 10,306 at N. Orleans, 6,081 at Baltimore, 3,949 at Philadelphia, 3,046 at Boston, and the residue at other places.
As to birth—34,213 were of Great Britain, 19,474 German, 7,108 of France, 1,234 of Prussia, and 2,108 of other parts of Europe, making the whole number from Europe 64,227.—Texas furnished 2,440, Mexico, 353, Cuba 833, and the West Indies and British colonies the residue, chiefly of the foreign passengers.
As to occupation—37,660 are represented as having no business, and a portion of the 15,166 males under 15 years of age, which will account for the larger part of the number living no occupation. Of the ascertained occupations, 12,401 appear to be farmers, 8,330 mechanics, 7,876 laborers and merchants, (of the last probably a considerable number are Americans.) There were also 171 mariners, 143 clergymen, 254 physicians, 296 seamen, and 208 clerks. The remainder of the whole number is divided among various branches of business. The larger portion appear to be in the earlier and middle periods of life, as only about thirty, or 7,195 are above 40 years of age, while 51,073, are between the ages of 15 and 40.—Alex. Messengers.

Some curious movements are taking place in Philadelphia. While Mr. Webster is traveling the country delivering speeches in favor of a national bank, the United States Bank itself is inactive. It has made application to the other banks of the city of Philadelphia, to enable it to resume the payment of its notes on the 25th of January, and as we infer from the following circular of the Bank of North America, which has been published in the newspapers its application has been favorably received.

Bank of North America, October 5, 1840.
Dear Sir,—At a meeting of Directors this day, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:
Whereas the Bank of the United States has solicited the aid of the other City Banks, to enable that institution to resume specie payments on the 15th January, and it being understood, that without such assistance, it will be unable to effect that object.

Resolved, That the President be requested to express to the Presidents of the several Banks the sense entertained by this Board, of the necessity of some immediate & united action upon the application; and that Messrs. Atwood and Robinson be a committee to represent this Bank in general conference upon this important subject, which is hereby invited to be held at the office of the Board of Trade, on Thursday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock.

Very respectfully,
J. RICHARDSON, President.
The city banks of Philadelphia in fact, are so much entangled in the affairs of that great institution and so much in its power that they cannot refuse to do almost any thing it asks. If Harrison, therefore, should succeed in his canvass for the presidency, we shall see the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States made, by the solvent banks, as good as new, a perfectly solvent institution, ready to receive a new charter from Congress. That it will renew its application for a national charter there can be little doubt. That it will succeed with a whig majority in Congress there can be as little. That now existing institutions understand how to disengage legislation, it has carried a majority in Congress before now, and would have been a national bank still, but for the veto of General Jackson, it also carried a majority, in the Pennsylvania state legislature in direct opposition to the wishes of the people of Pennsylvania, and received from that state a charter which enabled it to run its career of mischief to the present moment. No power over a legislature is so strong as that of corporations.

Besides, there is the argument which will be used with great force, that if a new bank be chartered by Congress, it will be difficult if not impossible in the present state of the public mind to find subscribers to the stock. The convenience of taking an institution already organized will be dwelt upon and will doubtless be the pretext by which the friends of the measure will attempt to justify themselves to the public.
N. Y. Evening Post.

HON. WILSON LUMKIN.

From the Southern (Athens) Banner.
Athens, Sept. 3d, 1840.
Mr. Chase: I have just returned from the Indiana Springs dinner, to which I was invited by our political friends, the Democrats. The number of persons in attendance is variously estimated, at from six to twelve thousand.
This vast assemblage of freemen was composed chiefly of Democrats. The Harrisonites were few and far between. As far as I observed, good order and decorum pervaded the great concourse who were present.
The people met to speak and to hear, upon subjects of vital importance connected with their political rights, and nothing could divert their attention from the numerous speeches made by very many of our talented friends, except over the whole field of political economy, and constitutional rights, with uncommon ability. So many speakers distinguished themselves, that I will forbear mentioning the names of any, lest I should omit some of the most useful and worthy.
The relative merits and qualifications of the two candidates for the Presidency, their principles and views—were fully and freely discussed. It was irresistibly demonstrated, that Van Buren and his supporters, are walking in the footsteps of that great Apostle of Liberty, Thomas Jefferson—and that Harrison and the great body of his supporters, are the disciples of Alexander Hamilton and the old Federal party.

No attentive listener could have left the place with a doubt resting on his mind, of Harrison being the selected candidate of the Federalists and Abolitionists—and that his triumph would result in a revival of all the odious measures of Federalism.

I am more and more astonished at the course of Southern Whigs. It is suicidal the extreme—when these madmen seem to rule the hour, and fully to have laid a heavy band upon them. Upon the question of Abolition, which is of paramount importance to the South, they repudiate the Northern Democrats, who have on all occasions, and at great hazard of personal popularity at home, stood up for Southern rights and Southern principles—while they affiliate with Northern Whigs, and the very leaders of the Abolitionists themselves, for the purpose of overthrowing the Democracy of the country, in the person of Mr. Van Buren. To my mind this is a most awful delusion—tho' seem to be blind to the consequences of our present course.

Suppose Southern Whigs should succeed, in placing a majority of Whigs in both Houses in Congress—where will they find power and friends to breast the storm of Abolitionism, which is most assuredly gathering in a thick cloud, both dark and awfully portentous! And where will they find themselves, when they come to adjust the Tariff, which must shortly come before Congress! Can it be possible that these Southern Whigs will any longer claim to have the care and custody of State Rights principles? If so, state rights have fallen into evil hands. Analyze the Whig party, as it is now constituted, and what a corrupt mass of alicies and patches does it present! Out of the south, there is one of its various factions, in favor of southern interests and southern institutions! How can southern men, who are urging the people into the arms of Federalism and Abolition, hypocritically pretend to be in love with Democracy and state rights!

The reports from every part of the state, are most favorable to the success of Democracy—our assemblage was composed of persons from the sea-board to the mountains. In haste yours,
WILSON LUMKIN.

MAINE ELECTION.

NOT so bad after all!—There is scarcely a doubt but that Fairfield is elected Governor. The late Globe says, "The Democratic presses of Maine and Massachusetts all concur in stating the majority of the Democratic candidate (Fairfield) over Kent, the Federal candidate, at a little upwards of one hundred. The scattering vote may defeat an election by the people. In the meantime, the Federal party claim the majority and will continue to do it, as in the case of Moton and Everett in Massachusetts, until the returns are settled by the Legislature."
"Our friend, the Hon. Albert Smith, late Democratic Representative of Cumberland District, writes us from

Portland, Sept. 30, 1840.
"My district, which was the focus of the operations of the party, and the point to which the exertions of the Boston Aristocracy were mainly directed, and where their vote was expended, I was beaten by only 70 votes out of 13,000; and this result was brought about by the aid of 100 negro votes. What a glorious victory for the Whigs of the South! A member of Congress elected by the Abolitionists are Negroes. The latter held the balance of power at the late election! But we are not disheartened; we shall relax no nerve, spare no effort, to meet our opponents in November. We now understand their movements better, and can better counteract the n. I am nearly exhausted in the conflict, but I fight on my stumps to the last. From all parts of the State the news borne upon every breeze is, 'WE CAN AND WE WILL.' I most religiously believe that we shall triumph gloriously in the election of Democratic Electors."

ABOLITIONISM!—The following cold-blooded paragraph is from the Eastern Star, a violent Federal sheet lately established in Limrick, Maine.
"Saved Him Right.—Robert Bradford, an old slave-holding farmer near Nashvill, was established and instantly killed on the 16th inst. by one of his slaves. He was preparing at the time to correct him for having left home, without leave, the week before. The slave made good his escape."

The grand project frequently contemplated by Napoleon, of uniting the Rhine and the Danube by a canal, is nearly accomplished. The works will bring it this year from Bamberg to Nuremberg, and the whole length will be finished in 1842. A portion of the line will be opened next year.

The amount of tolls received on the Ohio canal during the month of August, 1840, were \$30,422 80, being an increase over the receipts of the same months in 1839 of \$18,117 30.

CHINOTIN.—This is the Indian name given to General Harrison after the battles of Tippecanoe and Fort Meigs. Its significance is Big Wind.

CANADA.—The proclamation of the union of the Canadas, is to be issued on the 1st January next, so as to begin the new year under the new constitution; the elections will take place on the following month, and the Legislature will meet in April at Toronto.

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE LATE WAR.

The following letter is part of a correspondence between Mr. Van Buren & some Virginians in relation to the part he took in the late war.

Washington, Aug. 7th 1840
My dear Sir: Your letter of the 22d ult., enclosing an open one from your constituent Mr. Griswold, was by some accident mislaid, and found only a day or two since. Considering the circumstances under which Mr. G. has thought proper to promulgate a most unfounded imputation upon my public conduct, the course which he has pursued, his promise of political impunity if I will sanction his unfounded statements, and the scarcely disguised menace, that he will search for witnesses to prove it, if I do not so sanction it, I do not think it proper to enter into any correspondence with him upon the subject of his letter.

It is however right, that I should protect myself against any other inference that might be drawn from the adoption of this course by declaring, as I now do to you, through whose hands Mr. G.'s communication has passed, that he is entirely mistaken in supposing that he ever heard me say anything against the war. So far from expressing, I never for a moment harbored a feeling adverse either to its declaration, or to its vigorous prosecution after it was declared. What was done by me in favor of both, will appear from the public archives and the contemporaneous history of the country. All imputations therefore, which attribute different sentiments to me, from whatever quarter they have proceeded, or may proceed, are grossly unfounded.

That I supported electors favorable to Mr. Clinton, has never been denied. The circumstances under which that support was given, and the considerations which led to it, have been unreservedly, respectfully and authoritatively spread before the people by my friends. I am at the same time, for reasons which it is unnecessary to detail, as confident as one can be in such a matter, that Mr. Griswold is mistaken in the impressions he describes of a supposed conversation upon that subject at Kingston. The high opinions which I have nevertheless uniformly entertained of the purity, exalted patriotism and eminent talents of Mr. Madison, are upon record, and in a form which has nothing to fear from the vituperation of the day.

Accept my thanks, sir, for the just and liberal spirit shown in your note, with assurances of the respect and esteem with which,

I am, very truly
Your friend and ob'd ser't,
M. VAN BUREN.
The Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER.

[From the Standard of Union.]
WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD'S OPINION OF GENERAL HARRISON.—The following extract from a letter, written by Mr. Crawford from Paris, in May, 1814, to a distinguished citizen of this country, is recommended to the consideration of the people of Georgia:

"I feel great solicitude in relation to the further prosecution of the war. Where are the Generals who are to meet the able and experienced commanders who have distinguished themselves in the Peninsula for the last six years? Is it Wilkinson? Is it Harrison?"

"I have heard with surprise and much pain that Harrison has been appointed Lieutenant-General of the army. I have examined with attention all the letters and official statements which he has written since he entered the army, and I confess that everything which has fallen from his pen, savors of the low demagogue, rather than the patriotic, enlightened and skillful General."

"It has appeared to me that, from the moment he entered the army, he placed his hopes of promotion upon the influence of the Western people, and not upon his talents, or the military services which he had rendered, or expected to render."

"With high respect and consideration."
WM. H. CRAWFORD."

IGNORANCE.—During the month of July, August, and September, 1838, there were 26,797 couples married in England and Wales, of whom 8,733 men and 13,625 women signed the register with a mark.

A PAPER CURRENCY.—It is stated in the public prints, that in July last, firewood was selling in Buenos Ayres at from ninety to a hundred dollars a per load of four hundred sticks.

DIAGENES.—This philosopher being asked of which beast the bite was most dangerous, answered, "If you mean wild beasts, it is the slanderer; if tame, the flatterer."

A newspaper's law book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor.

From the Globe. ANOTHER VETERAN IN THE FIELD.

The following letter from one of the most honorable Republicans of the Union—one who, like the Patriarch LEAND has lived through every vicissitude of parties, and has never known change in his own well-founded faith in Democracy—is the sixth testimonial confirming the statement made by JOHN RANDOLPH, BURNETT, the veteran Federalist, is the only man who has ventured to assert that HARRISON ever was a JEFFERSONIAN Republican. The statement of Mr. ELMDORF explains how BURNETT has been furnished with a pretence to make this assertion. No doubt Harrison affected to be a Democrat, to gain the few Democratic votes in the Council of the Northwestern Territory, who held the balance of power between the divided majority of Federalists. In this way, by making secretly false professions to one side, while the portion of Federalists who supported him knew well his real party predilections, he was enabled to defeat St. Clair, for whom most of the Federalists voted. When he got into Congress he was true to his character, and played the game exposed by Mr. Elmdorf.

KINGSTON, Sept. 15, 1840.

DEAR SIR: I take great satisfaction in communicating to you and your associates, as a corresponding committee of the Democratic Convention of Dutchess county, my acknowledgments for your invitation, and that it is my fixed determination to attend the Mass Convention on Wednesday next, and to inform you that, having been a Representative in Congress from this district during the whole period of the administration of the elder John Adams, and the first two subsequent years of the administration of Thomas Jefferson, I am enabled to give full information of the political course taken by William H. Harrison as a delegate from the Northwestern Territory during the year 1788 and 89; and will, if required, disclose my knowledge of that fact to the multitude which shall be there assembled. During this period he manifested, by an unusual boldness, his flaming attachment to the measures of the Adams administration. In those years, also, it was understood at the time, that he was elected a candidate of the Democratic party of the Territory, and it was, and ever has been, my own belief, and that of his own brother, Carter Harrison, a Democratic delegate from Virginia, and others of the minority then in Congress that ambitious objects for office and political preferment then swayed him from representing the opinions of his constituents, and that his appointment by John Adams as governor of the Territory, was the result, if not the reward of the price of his apostasy.

Yours, &c. LUCAS ELMENDORF.

GREAT WORK.—We learn from the Boston Evening Gazette, that Mr. Barker, a Yankee house mover, has now undertaken to remove a bridge, on the Merrimack river, four or five inches up stream. It contains 400,000 feet of timber, besides the boards and shingles that cover it. It is 800 feet long, 24 feet wide, and the covering is fourteen feet high from the sills to the plates of the roof.

From the Iowa Sun of Sept. 6.
CROPS IN IOWA.—Our wheat and oat crops never turned out better, and from every appearance corn will turn in abundantly. Potatoes, turnips, sugar and other beets are larger and yield more from the same ground than any other vegetable. Flour sells at five to five dollars and fifty cents per barrel, or in exchange for wheat at twelve bushels for a barrel at the Rockingham steam mill. Five bushels of good wheat make a barrel of flour—ten bushels will make two barrels after taking the lawful toll; but our farmers must submit to greater exactions even than this.

Potatoes yield about five hundred bushels per acre—sugar beets one thousand to fifteen hundred, turnips and rutabagas in the same proportion. We are informed that Mr. Cook, a gentleman in our vicinity, raised turnips the present season, two of which will fill a half bushel. Pumpkins and mellow grow to an enormous size, and are of the best flavor. Indeed all kinds of vegetables, both roots and grain, yield abundantly. We have two excellent horticultural gardens in the vicinity, which promise fair to be a source of profit to the proprietors as well as an advantage to the lovers of good fruit and hard cider. In a very few years our farmers can live at their ease, each "sitting under his own vine and fig-tree, and none to make him afraid."

The health of our village and the back country is another great inducement to farmers of the eastern States to locate in our vicinity.

BLACK LIST.—ANTI-REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES OF THE HARRISONITES.

1. That the few should govern the many.
Proved by the federal Pennington & Nitner frauds.

2. That the people should be kept in the dark as to the measures of the candidates for office.
Proved by Harrison's select committee, and his non-committal policy of saying nothing to friend or foe, and scoring to meet the "public eye," or an answering questions.

3. That a "military chieftain" is worse than "war, pestilence, or famine."
Proved by taking up Gen. Harrison.

4. That slavery should be abolished, despite the veto of the States.
Proved by Harrison's course, Corwin's votes, and the policy of the British Whigs.

5. That the constitution is an instrument of wax, to be interpreted to suit the "expediency" of the federal party.
Proved by Harrison's course in Congress, the bankers plea for a National Bank, assumption of State debts, a high tariff, and the purchase of the slaves with the public money.

6. That public officers should not say a word on politics. Proved by Bell's and Crittendon's gag bill before Congress.

7. That property is the test of merit, and free suffrage is a curse.
Proved by Harrison's course as Gov. of Ia., Webster's speeches, and the means used by the British Whigs to prostrate the laboring men.

8. That force must be used when it is politic, and money to gain friends.
Proved by Citley's murder, and the Biddle Bank loans.

9. That no one set of principles should be given at different places.
Proved by the lives of Harrison—one of which is to suit the anti-war party in the East; another to suit the West, a fourth the Quakers, entitled the life of, not Gen. but "Mr. Harrison," &c. He is one place for a national Bank, in another against it; for the tariff here, against it there; for abolition there, against it here; &c. &c. and by taking up Tyler with the opposite principles to Harrison.

10. That a Dummy, a mute can administer the government, one who is every thing by turns and nothing long, who can be used by the feds for their own purpose.
Proved by taking up Harrison, who is in the vale of years, and who lives on the best the land can afford, and not in a log cabin, stunted for the want of means.

11. That pagantry must do what federal principles would undo.
Proved by the shows, farces, log cabins on wheels, bombast, mummery and fraud got up to gull the honest and independent farmers and mechanics.—

WHIGGERY.—Esau sold his birth-right for a mess of pottage. He got one meal for his inheritance, and therefore made a good bargain, when compared with that offered by "British Whigs" for the liberties of the American people. They would purchase the dear-bought inheritance of American freemen with song. Alas for human nature! if the people of the United States have so early degenerated into such a worthless commodity as to be bought up with a song. Let the thought perish with the British Whigs who entertain it. Let them be driven with their "refuges of lies" into the Red Sea. Descendants of Revolutionary fathers, think like men, and act like patriots; and it soon may be said of these boasting, braggart, spouting, singing British Whigs, and their muling, puking prattling progeny, with their pageants, "Thy pomp is brought down to the grave, and the noise of thy viol: the worm is spread under thee, & the worms cover thee." How art thou fallen, Oh Whiggery! Lying and deceit, songs and revelry, impotent threats and delusive promises of wealth—all will be unavailing. The freemen of the U. S. will stand by the Constitution, & rally, like men worthy of liberty, to the support of Martin Van Buren.—Rich. Enquirer.

Col. Benton thus appropriately describes the issue of the approaching Presidential campaign:

"This is the state of parties now existing among us; it is literally and truly a question between man on one side, and money on the other, between the intelligence and virtue of him to whom God gave the dominion of the world, and the dead weight of the purse of him who has loaded himself with the plunder of industry."

HUZZA FOR THE LADIES.

The Pennscola Gazette tells an admirable story of the determination and courage of the ladies of that place. Only think of their breaking into a jail and rescuing a prisoner.

The case was that of a boy belonging to a French man of war, who was about fifteen years of age, accidentally left in 1838, and had by bad advice, failed to deliver himself up when his ship returned. On application of the French Vice Consul, he was arrested a few weeks since and committed to the custody of the Marshall, pursuant to the treaty between the two governments, to be sent to France. Some days ago about a dozen of the soft sex determined upon making a rescue, and succeeded in taking the prisoner, by force, out of the Marshall's custody and setting him free.—The Marshal was absent on other duties when the gallant party obtained entrance into the prison, and while some of the stoutest threw down the guard and held him, others unlocked the door and shoved the prisoner out, much it is said against his own will. He was at last persuaded to avail himself of the opportunity, and either hid himself or left town.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

A Philadelphia paper says: "Export of Grain.—The Liverpool packet ship Monongahela, is loading with Wheat and Oats. About 16,000 bushels of the latter are already engaged."

This is the way to feed foreign countries—it looks better than sending there for our bread. If war should occur in Europe, millions will flow here for produce.

THE WHIGS OPPOSED TO THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

An incident which took place in the Maine Legislature shows very distinctly which party can with justice claim to be the friends of the workingmen. A law was introduced to enable the inhabitants of the unincorporated places within the limits of the State to vote, under certain restrictions, in their own plantations—as they are now, in numerous instances, virtually denied the right of suffrage, by being obliged to travel 75 or 100 miles to exercise it. The Federalists in a body opposed this law, and strove by every means to defeat it, while the democrats were equally united in its favor, and succeeded in carrying it. Let the laboring men remember this—the spirit of federalism has always shown itself hostile to the poor man's rights, & always acts as if it believed it to be "the part of wisdom to found government upon property."—Boston Post.

MEN CHANGE BUT PRINCIPLES NEVER.

The following is an extract delivered in the United States Senate on the 5th day of April, 1819 by John Tyler, the candidate of the Federal Whig Bank party, for the Vice Presidency.

"For one, I enter my protest against the banking system, as conducted in this country—a system not to be supported by any correct principles of political economy—a gross delusion—a dream of a visionary—a system which has done more to corrupt the morals of society than anything else which has introduced a struggle for wealth, instead of that honorable struggle which governs the actions of a patriot, and makes ambition virtue; which has made the husbandman spurn his cottage, and introduced a spirit at variance with the simplicity of our institutions. If this be true, and I appeal to the knowledge of all men for its truth—I demand to know if you can put down the system too soon! Can we too soon escape the danger with which we are surrounded? Our revenue amounts to upwards of \$20,000,000 annually. Require a fourth, or even a sixth to be paid in gold and silver, what would be the effect? The merchant would collect the notes of banks, and demand specie for them; and thus a test would be adopted, by means of which to ascertain the solvency of each institution. The system might be enlarged gradually, until your wishes shall be consummated."

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—The late eminent Judge, Sir Allen Park, once said at a public meeting in London:

"We live in the midst of blessings, till we are utterly insensible of their greatness, and of the sorrows from whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share of all this is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the pages of man's history, and what would his laws have been; what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not wear a different aspect, because the light of Christian hope is on it; not a law which does not own its truth and gentleness to Christianity; not to a custom which cannot be traced in its holy healthful parties to the Gospel."

THE FORTUNATE BROTHERS. An extraordinary rencontre, worthy of figuring in the Arabian Nights Tales, has lately occurred at an hotel in Havre.

Amongst the travellers who were dining at the table d'hôte, were relating to each other their adventures. One had arrived, after an absence of twenty years, from the United States, where he had been to improve his fortune and succeeded. Another, who left France at the same time, had gone to Egypt and entered into the military service of the Pacha, who had rewarded him with fortune and honors; and the third had been for twenty years attached to various royal houses of discovery as an artist, and now returned with a competence and a pension from the state. These three persons are brothers, and were born at Rouen in the same house. At the death of their parents they set out on the same day, and by a singular coincidence, they returned on the same day, after an absence of twenty years, during which they had never heard of each other.

Mr Jefferson predicted, after his reelection to the Presidency that the Federalists would "never attempt again to get into power under their own proper name." Little did this great man foresee, that they would attempt to steal into power by assuming his own name! Yet this most astonishing audacity has been witnessed in this our own day and generation.—These Federalists would play the part of Banquo's Ghost, and "show us from our seats."

JOKING.—A down east editor asks his subscribers to pay up, that he may play a similar joke upon his creditors. We like to see a good joke go round.